BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 19, 1864.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

JANY. MARCH. APRIL. MAY. JUNE. JULY. AUGUST. SEPTR. OCTR. NOVR. DECR.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

We received nothing by telegraph up to the time of going to press.

DISTILLING THE GRAIN.—On this subject the Salem *Press* says:

Judging from the opening of the year, 1864 will be the most eventful, if not the last year of the war. The proceedings of Congress are of an extraordinary, if not of an alarming character, and the government not content with taking all the men from the industrial pursuits of the country into the army, thereby ensuring almost a failure of the crops next summer, seems determined upon making sure work of starvation in North Carolina, by distilling enormous quantities of the tithe grain. We will see what Governor Vance will do to arrest the distillation of 30,000 bushels of the tithe grain collected in this State.

Congress passed the tithe law for the support of the soldiers and to enable the government to feed them more economically, as we understand it. The course now pursued in distilling large quantities of this grain in Virginia and North Carolina, is calculated to discourage the people at home and in the army, as it is well known that so much whiskey is not intended altogether for hospital purposes, and the private soldier gets but little of it. The conclusion then forces itself upon us that the greater portion of the liquor is consumed by the government officials, or speculation is at the bottom of it.

Many of our people very reluctently pay their tithes, simply because they have nothing to spare, and frequently buy grain, if it can be had, to replace that which the law compelled them to give to the government; and the manufacture of that grain, which the farmers in Western North Carolina could so illy spare, into whisky, will have a tendency to render the tithing law still more odious in their sight.

It is said that the government distilleries turn out, for the use of the army, not less than two millions gallons whisky a year.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Jan. 16th, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surg'n H. H. HARRIS,

will meet at Halifax, in Halifax county, on Monday, the 25th of January.

At Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 27th of January.

At Murfreesboro', in Hertford county, on Friday, the 29th of January.

At Wilmington, in New Hanover county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 2d, 3d and 4th of February.

At Whitesville, in Columbus county, on Saturday, February 6th.

At Elizabeth Town, in Bladen county, on Tuesday, 9th of February, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

By order of Governor VANCE:

EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 18-2w Surgeon General N. C.
City papers copy 2w.

A FEMALE SEMINARY AT WAKE FOREST

WILL BE OPENED, ON THURSDAY, 4TH February next, under the control of Profs. ROYALL and SIMMONS. Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in Female Colleges. Tuition, per session of 20 weeks, $75; Music $50; use of Piano $10. Board and washing $500 per session, each student furnishing lights, towels, 1 pair sheets and 2 pillow cases.

Board at $10 per month paid in provisions at old prices (corn $1 per bushel, wheat $1.25, bacon, lard and butter each 25 cts per pound) greatly preferred. Payment for board and tuition in advance. No unreasonable deductions. Students will bring any text books in their possession. Jan 18-1w

GARDEN SEED WANTED.

INTENDING TO HAVE A FINE GARDEN FOR THE benefit of the sick and convalesing soldiers under my care, I would be greatly obliged for contributions of garden seeds, particularly onion buttons. Those who are not able or disposed to give will be paid a liberal price. Please send by mail or express at my expense.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
Surgeon in Charge Gen'l Hospital No 7,
Jan 18-3t Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE.

8 N. C. STATE BONDS, ISSUED TO COMPLETE Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R., best Bonds out, next to old sixes; also a few N. C. Treasury Notes, $1 and $2 issues, and some 8 per cent. Bonds.

Jan 16-3t* W. H. JONES.

TEACHER WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A GENTLEMAN TO TEACH five or six boys at my house. A single man well recommended as to character and scholarship is desired. For such an one I will pay $150 per month. Address me at Wilmington. I am anxious to have the school to commence early in January.

Jan 15-3t* DANIEL L. RUSSELL.

FOR SALE.

A FEW CONFEDERATE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS on very reasonable terms.

Jan 9-3t* JNO. G. WILLIAMS.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, JAN. 19, 1864. NO. 59.

GLAD TIDINGS.

Some persons hold the people of this Confederacy in such low esteem as to believe that they need the inspirations of continual encouragement to keep them from falling into dispair. We have never shared that fallacy. The citizens of the South are not children or women. They are brave, they have common sense, they do not require to be either coddled or cajoled. Hence we have never been called upon to play the wet nurse in their behalf, or to thrust incessantly the warmingpan of cheerful misrepresentations into the bed on which they have chosen to lie. Instead of telling them pretty stories to ease their troubled minds, we have steadily endeavored to place before them the truth of their situation in order that, comprehending their danger, they might make ready to meet it. We have not sung lullabies, because the Southern people are not babes, and the time for going to sleep has not come. Our aim has been to arouse, awaken and keep awake.

If now we proclaim glad tidings, we do so in good faith. The prospect brightens, beyond a doubt. And why? Because the people, the Congress, and the Administration perceive the darkness of the horizon. The danger lessens, because it is forseen. The crisis will be met, because it is anticipated. False hopes are not indulged, dreams are dispelled, stern realities are faced. The note of busy preparation sounds all over the land. We are anxious but we are determined. Some who ought to be chieftains, and whose voices should be ringing like clarions, are in the back ground, dumb with despair. But the great mass of the people, the brave and wise of the land, are coming up to the mark like men. The time is at hand, when, as we fervently hope, the latent talent in Congress will spring to life. Our armies, though small, are in splendid health and spirits, full of life, full of hope. No despondency there—no giving up—not the remotest conception of Yankee subjugation.

We are in much the same condition that ensued upon the fall of Donelson and New Orleans. Then all was gloom. Weak knees gave way, stout hearts shook, strong heads were unsteady. We rallied and went to work. What a summer of victories followed. Last winter, on the contrary, we reposed on the laurels won at Fredericksburg, and felt no call to summon up the energies of the people and the government. The success at Chancellorsville made us rash and we planned badly. Instead of keeping Hooker at bay and reinforcing Bragg, we invaded Pennsylvania. We know what followed.

Our strength is less than it was a year ago, our supplies shorter, and there is more disaffection. But, thank Heaven! we are not conquered. No false and rash calculations are made, dreams of security are broken, peace is afar. A gloomy sternness is everywhere visible. More men and better guidance is the cry on all sides. With these, another summer of victories is as certain as that which followed the sad first winter of the war. In proportion to our despondency will be our preparation to avert the horrors which that despondency forebodes. And this is truly glad tidings.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE CRISIS.—The Salem *Press* says:

Every day convinces us more and more that we are upon the eve of events, which are pregnant with the fate of the Confederacy. True, all seem quiet, but it is but the lull that precedes the storm. Every paper we open contains remarks upon the exodus of our citizens from their homes to avoid the recent law placing the principals of substitutes into the army.

Even men who were devoted to the cause of Southern independence, feel their courage grow less and less as the prospect for placing them into the army becomes more and more certain.

Men now cry peace! peace! who formerly cried as lustily for war to the bitter end, and who seemed ready to take their lives in their hands and shed the last drop of blood in the cause of their beloved South. Is this calculated to strengthen or encourage the lukewarm,—those who honestly doubted the ability of the South to conquer her independence? Is this calculated to cause the enemy to fear and tremble, or to encourage our soldiers in the field?

Last Summer, when the people held meetings in many counties in this State, with a view to inaugurate negotiations for an honorable peace, they were denounced as a band of traitors who were stirring up strife, and giving aid and comfort to the enemy! A change now seems to have come over the spirit of their dream, and the time is not far distant when all will agree that this war must be brought to a close by other means than by the sword.

HOW TO CURE DESERTION.—A writer in the Mobile *Register* suggests the following plan to cure desertion:

The necessity for the return of all absentees, to the army will be sufficient excuse for troubling you with my suggestions:

1. Let Congress define desertion to include absence without leave for —— days.

2. Let Congress pass a law compelling all commanders of regiments, battallions, and separate companies, to publish for two weeks (after each muster), in three newspapers of the State from which the men came, the names of all officers and men absent without leave for —— days.

3. Let Congress place deserters on the same footing as men who, having furnished substitutes, attempt to leave the country—that is, declare them alien enemies. They are really worse.

4. Let every marriage with a deserter be illegal. This will stop the breed. Shooting does not cure desertion except in the man who is shot.

The army cannot attend to the enemy in front (the Lincolns), and the enemy in rear (the deserters), at the same time. The people at home must do their part. Let the women and old men at home, make home so much more disagreeable than camp for the deserters that they will prefer camp.

THE BLOCKADE OFF WILMINGTON.—The *Enquirer* of Saturday says:

A gentleman direct from Wilmington, reports that the enemy now have twenty-six vessels blockading that port. These vessels are scattered for a mile or two off the mouth of the Cape Fear, and guard all the avenues of approach with the most sleepless vigilance. The consequences are that the chances of running the blockade have been greatly lessened, and it is apprehended by some that the day is not far distant when it will be an impossibility for a vessel to get into that port without incurring a hazard almost equivalent to positive loss. Having secured nearly every seaport on our coast, the Yankees are enabled to keep a large force off Wilmington.

The *Huntsville Confederate*, for some time past published at Marietta, is soon to be issued from Dalton.

For the Progress.]

MY OLD COAT AND MY OLD HAT.

Pensive and slow, trudging along,
Teeming fancies around me throng,
I'm thinking of what? It's that
Of my old coat and my old hat.

In this world of sin and sorrow,
Of friends to-day, foes to-morrow,
If constancy I've found it's that
Of my old coat and my old hat.

Amid the gloom, and the cheer
Of varied life, of varying year,
Companionship most dear is that
Of my old coat and my old hat.

The work, the toil of by-gone years—
The loves, the hopes, the joys, the tears—
All, all have disappeared save that
Of my old coat and my old hat.

Thus too "leaves have their time to fall,"
Principalities, powers, and all
Must disappear, nor saving that
Of my old coat and my old hat.

Pensive and slow, trudging along,
Teeming fancies around me throng,
I'm thinking of what? It's that
Of my old coat and my old hat. P.

CHATTANOOGA.—The Atlanta *Confederacy* of the 14th says:

We had the pleasure of conversing this evening with an intelligent lady who has just come through the enemies lines from Chattanooga. She says the Yankees have gone into winter quarters, and boast of their ability and intention to make a forward movement on Atlanta early in the spring. She says the country about Chattanooga is entirely stripped of everything upon which man or beast can subsist, but the Yankees have abundant supplies, which they bring up the Tennessee river in steamboats.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan. 16.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
" Dried	$15@20
BACON—Hog round	$3
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$3
BEANS	$10
BUTTER	$4 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$60
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$10
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR	$100
" Superfine	$85
" Fine	$40
FODDER—per hundred	$8@10
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	$1
HAY—Per hundred	$7
LARD	$3 00
MOLASSES	$12 75
MEAL	$12
NAILS—Scarce	$2 00
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$200 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$8
" Irish	$5@6
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$15
" White Table	$15
RAGS	15c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT—	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$5 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$15

WILMINGTON MARKET.

January 13, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on the hoof at 70 to 80 cents per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $2 50 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $4 50 to $5 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $10 to $12 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $10 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 60 to $1 75 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $95 to $100 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $1 75 to $2 00, and dry $4 25 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $10 50 to $11, and Upper, $12 50 to 18 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $2 25 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $15 to $16 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg $1 60 to $1 65 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $2 to $2 50, and grown fowls $2 50 to $3 each.

POTATOES—Sweet, $10 to $12, and Irish, $18 to $20 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $1 60 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$10 to $12 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 50 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $13 to $15 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $2 95 to $3 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $3 40 to $3 60 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$2 50 to $2 75 per gallon.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

I HAVE BEEN SENT TO THIS STATE FOR THE purpose of procuring a supply of MOLASSES for the use of the Army of Northern Virginia. As many of you have friends and relatives there, may I not beg that you take an interest in the matter, and render me all the aid you can? Will not each one make up a package, or where one cannot spare as much as a barrel, will not neighbors form clubs and make up one, two or more barrels, and take to the nearest railroad station, and write me at this place? For all so delivered, I will pay $8 per gallon.

All will thus have an opportunity of doing a favor for their friends that will cost nothing but a little labor. I firmly rely upon your benevolence and patriotism.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
Major and C. S., Wilcox's Light Division,
Hill's Corps, A. N. V.

GRAHAM, N. C., Jan. 11, 1864.

The above appeal meets my most hearty approval, and the Commissaries in the State will render every assistance to Maj. Carraway in carrying out the object of his visit from the army. Where barrels are wanting, they can be procured and delivered at any point on the railroad, by application to me. JAMES SLOAN,
Maj. and Chief Commissary for State N. C.
GREENSBORO', N. C., Jan. 11, 1864. Jan 18-1w*

FOR RENT,

A HOUSE AND LOT IN THIS CITY. THE HOUSE has five rooms and there is a large garden attached. For particulars apply to R. FERRELL at the Lunatic Asylum. Jan 19-3t*

FOR SALE.

A FEW SMALL STERLING BILLS.
Jan 19-3t* JNO. G. WILLIAMS.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE NEGRO WOMAN, WITH ONE boy Child. Child six years old; woman about twenty-five. Apply at this office. Jan 12-3t*

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISkey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to
J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,
Jan 13-tf Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD PIANO. CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBER, W. B. EDMUNDSON, at High Point.
Jan 13-1w

FOR SALE,

SIX STANDS OF PEWTER CANDLE MOULDS.—Each stand contains 18 Moulds, with Wires and Needle all complete and varnished Stands. Apply at the
Jan 11-7t* PROGRESS OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Office General Agent for the Collection of Tobacco,
YANCEYVILLE, N. C., Jan. 6, 1864.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED GENERAL AGENT for the States of North Carolina for the collection of Tobacco, I hereby give notice that if there are any other counties raising Tobacco, besides those enumerated below, I call upon them to report to me by letter without delay through the Sheriff or Clerk of the Court, who will please recommend to me a suitable man who must be a judge of Tobacco and exempt from conscription, to act as Agent for the collection of Tobacco in that county or in several adjacent counties. W. N. SHELTON.

Names of counties in which I have appointed Agents:

Rockingham,	Polk,
Guilford,	McDowell,
Montgomery,	Stokes,
Union,	Forsyth,
Stanly,	Orange,
Anson,	Wake,
Davidson,	Wilkes,
Randolph,	Alexander,
Chatham,	Caswell,
Rowan,	Surry,
Davie,	Iredell,
Nash,	Mecklenburg,
Franklin,	Catawba,
Halifax,	Yadkin,
Granville,	Person,
Warren,	Jackson,
Caswell,	Macon,
Alamance,	Cherokee,
Rutherford,	Clay.

Jan 11-1w W. N. SHELTON.

Daily State Journal and Semi-weekly Standard copy and send bill to W. N. S.

DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Vance, January 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock payable on and after the first day of February next at this office in Confederate money.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, JR.,
Jan 4-3tawtd Secretary.

BOARD PER MONTH.

FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN BOARD AT THE COLlin's House at Kittrell's Depot by the month until the 1st of June.

Board per month, $150.
Children and servants, 75.
PROPRIETOR
Jan 9-2w of Collin's House, Kittrell's Depot, N. C.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF COURT, I WILL sell at the Court House door, in Smithfield, Johnston Co., on Monday the 1st of February, 1864, FOUR NEGROES, belonging to the estate of Ira W. Rose, dec'd, for distribution among the heirs. Terms of sale—cash, or note with approved security. RANSOM LEE,
Jan 14-2w* Administrator.

GRINDSTONES.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR GRINDSTONES AND have all sizes on hand.
Jan 11-2w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

PLOWS, PLOWS, PLOWS.

THE FOLLOWING PLOWS AND CASTINGS FOR same can be had at North State Iron and Brass Works: No. 60, No. 11, No. 0 and Self Sharpener.
Jan 11-2w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

GLOVES AND SOCKS WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE FOR THE SOLDIERS 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.

EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon Gen. N. C.

City papers, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one month and send bills to Surgeon General.

THIS DAY RECEIVED.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF SHOES AND SPUN Cotton, and removed to the Store formerly occupied by John W. Harrison, Esq., two doors South of the Express Office, Fayetteville street. Terms strictly cash on delivery. No Shoes will be sent out unless they are paid for, and if they do not suit the money shall be returned, if they are returned before the close of the war.
Jan 11-1w* J. H. KIRKHAM.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at
Jan 6-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Dec 23-tf

WROUGHT IRON.

WE HAVE 7 OR 8 THOUSAND POUNDS OF IRON suitable for farming purposes.
Jan 11-2w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A STEAM Engine complete, with Saw Carriage, Saws, Belting, &c., in running order—Engine about thirty horse power, locomotive boiler, and immediately on Railroad. If not sold for cash will be bartered for other property. Apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Goldsboro'.
Jan 14-2tawlm GEO. BISHOP.

NOTICE.

PERSONS WISHING TO SPORT CAN DO SO BY coming to Louisburg, N. C., on the 22d inst., as there will be a fight between a Black Bear and two Bull Terriers. T. B. & J. M. B.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 5 00
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	16 50
Four days	6 50	One month	26 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	77 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or thrice times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other Notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Rush, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice ... William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant to Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev —— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMALL POX NOTICE.

AS THE SMALL POX HAS AGAIN APPEARED in the city of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon General.

Daily State Journal and Semi-Weekly Standard copy one month each.

FOR RENT, NEAR DURHAM'S DEPOT, N. C. RAILROAD,

THE PLANTATION LATELY OCCUPIED BY DR. E. M. Scott, deceased, will be rented publicly on the premises on Thursday, 28th inst. There are two settlements on the place, with all necessary buildings for the accommodation of small families—all new. Fences in excellent condition. Mr. J. C. McCown will show the premises to those desiring to see them.

Jan 15 td* J. S. AMIS.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Dec. 24th, 1863.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of

Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD,

will meet in the town of Oxford, on Wednesday, the 6th of January.

At Roxboro, Person county, on Saturday, the 9th of January.

At Yanceyville, Caswell county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th of January.

At Hillsborough, on Thursday, the 14th of January.

At Graham, in Alamance county, on Saturday, the 16th of January.

At Pittsboro, in Chatham county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th of January, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 24-t18J Surgeon General.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John A. Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Sion H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.

DANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
Dec 9-tf Administrator, &c.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 2, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

W. B. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, JAN. 19, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Civil Liberty Under all Circumstances.

The more we think of it the more we are astonished at the horrible and unprecedented propositions of the Mississippi Senators, Messrs. Brown and Phelan. A plain statement of the matter in a few words is thus: Congress, in 1862, having passed a law, whereby, according to the opinion of some men, certain citizens became entitled to certain vested rights.—According, however, to the opinion of these Senators they did not acquire such rights; and in pursuance of these opinions they pass a law which destroys such rights, if they exist. Whether they exist or not being a matter for determination by the judiciary; and its decision upon the question being feared by these Senators, they silence the judges and forbid them to consider the matter. Such is a plain, unvarnished statement of the whole affairs; and, in our opinion, a more detestable usurpation and flagrant outrage upon the citizen was never attempted in any country which had a constitutional judiciary. The attempt is without a parallel in all our history, and disgraceful to the age in which we live, and the cause sought to be served by it. *Forbid the judges to consider the matter?* Our readers will ask how can this be done? Under what clause of the Constitution, it will be enquired, does this monstrous power exist? It cannot be possible, our readers will say, that our forefathers, in framing both the United States and Confederate States Constitutions could have left that great bulwark of liberty—the judiciary—so completely at the feet of Congress and the Executive. Well, doubtless they did not intend to do so, and no one ever supposed they had done so until these Senators discovered it. *They* have discovered that the power to forbid the judges from considering a question of vested rights under *a contract*, exists under the authority of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* "when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it"!! This, without doubt, is the most illogical and monstrous deduction which was ever drawn from that instrument since it was adopted in 1789. These gentlemen, in the ardor of accomplishing their favorite scheme of conscripting all men who have put in substitutes, have overlooked what we are sure they might have learnt of any "petty judge" in the land, namely: that the suspension of the writ "is limited to *offences*," (either actual or suspected,) "endangering the public safety."

Congress "may provide for the arrest and imprisonment of *offenders or of suspected persons*, and forbid their release, while the exigency lasts." *Offenders in fact or suspected offenders* are the only persons as to whom the privilege of the writ can be constitutionally suspended. Of this character was the bill for its suspension in the times of Burr's conspiracy. A very few words will make this perfectly plain. The power to suspend the writ is given only in cases of invasion and rebellion; and in these only, when "the public safety may require it." How can the public safety require an innocent, upright, loyal citizen, to be restrained of his liberty? One who is not suspected of having done or of intending to do any kind of offence, and is ready to obey the law so soon as he can learn what it is? Did the framers of the Constitution ever imagine that this power would be used to fill up an army with men not liable by law to be placed in the ranks? Did they ever suppose that any of their posterity would become so dead to all sense of constitutional liberty as to openly pervert this high safeguard to the low purpose of preventing unsuspected and innocent man from appealing to the constitutional expounders of the laws for a decision on his rights under an alleged *contract?* Are we, indeed, already fallen so far under the usurpations of military rule that the army authorities alone are to be trusted with the question, who is subject to be enrolled? who is a State officer? who an officer of the judiciary? If the privilege of the writ is tricked out of North Carolina by this stroke of military legerdemain in Congress, it is time for us to renew in a most solemn manner our Declaration of Rights, and to insist with all our might upon the fulfillment of that instructive guard of the revolutionary times, "that the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power." Heaven knows it is a sad thing enough for freemen to have this great writ, so dear to them—this "Bible of the English constitution," and birthright of every State, suspended for a moment, even against *offenders;* but to suspend it for the causes indicated by the Mississippi Senators, is the supremest mockery of written constitutions that has ever been exhibited in the face of freedom.

"We have already requested our readers to 'mark the indications.' We said then, and we say now that we most sincerely think that an attempt will be made to take North Carolina out of the Confederacy. We say that the movement for which the Raleigh *Standard* and *Progress* are responsible, look to this consummation. We say further that we have reason to believe that Gov. Vance *knows* that they look to it."

We regret to find that the above brief remarks, which appeared in the *Journal* of the 14th instant, should have been liable to misconstruction, or at least should have been misconstrued.

What we *meant* to say, and thought we *had* said, was, that we had reason to believe that Governor Vance was not at all deceived in regard to the character of the movements alluded to. We have no reason to believe or to say that he connives at any such movements; on the contrary, we believe Governor Vance to be perfectly true to the Confederate cause, and we think we have the best reasons for this belief. We are perfectly satisfied in our own mind, and have no doubt but that circumstances will bear us out fully. We certainly have no wish to do the Governor, or indeed anybody else, injustice.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Having once been the bitter reviler of Gov. Vance, your assertion, now, that you believe him "to be perfectly true to the Confederate cause" is a matter of very small consequence to the Governor or his real friends. We who have stood by and supported Gov. Vance all the time, know him to be true to the Confederate cause; and if it will be any satisfaction to the *Journal's* faction to know it, we can tell them that on the great principle of personal liberty, the rights of the citizen, State sovereignty and the subordination of the military to the civil authority, Gov. Vance thinks with and agrees with us. Gov. Vance is no time-server, and will not consent to the enslavement of the people of North Carolina to please a fanatical majority in Congress or anybody else.

The *Journal* wants certain persons "punished promptly." What does that paper mean? Gov. Vance is pledged to support the civil law and have the decisions of the courts enforced, and has made a most solemn promise to punish any treason that may be brought to light in North Carolina. Does the *Journal* fear that Gov. Vance will shrink from the performance of his duties?—or does that paper desire that those who refuse to pipe for the king and the "Council of Ten" shall be "punished" by the military power? Does that paper want all civil law and State authority abolished, and the scenes of the French revolution re-enacted here? If so it may get what it desires, and the "loyal" and immaculate *Journal* may live to see those who prepare the guilotine made the victims of the guilotine. We do not desire to see any one "punished," but all know it is easier to put the axe in motion than it is to stop it; and that Haman swung from the same gallows he had prepared for another.

As long as North Carolina is a sovereign State and her citizens have the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, her own authorities will demand the right to try and "punish" all traitors within her borders, and if the *Journal* is sincere in its expression of confidence in Gov. Vance, it has nothing to fear.

The War.

The whole horizon of the situation is perfectly quiet; the soldier quietly smokes his pipe in his quarters, when not on guard duty, and active operations, along the lines of the main armies, seem suspended by mutual consent. The rain and mud and snow and sleet of Winter is upon us and armies cannot move. All is quiet in Northern Virginia and Northern Georgia, and will remain so until the opening Spring brings good weather and hard roads. The Yankees, however, are not idle. They are increasing and organizing their forces and transporting supplies and stores for the great campaign, which they boast is to "crush" us in the Spring. Being forewarned let us be forearmed, and prepare for the terrible ordeal. They have boasted of their intention to crush us so often that our people are not at all intimidated by their threats, but we should employ the interval from now until the opening of hostilities in the Spring, to the best advantage. Let us strengthen our armies by returning absentees and deserters to duty, and strain every nerve to clothe, shoe and subsist them, not overlooking ordnance stores and other means necessary to enable us to hurl back the tide of invasion which threatens to overwhelm and engulph us. We have nearly or quite three whole months to prepare for the campaign, and not a moment is to be lost; for all our strength and all our energies will be required to cope successfully with the superior numbers and equipments of the enemy.

We may expect raids and skirmishes along our coast, in East Tennessee, and elsewhere, during the Winter, but we need not scarcely look for another great battle before May or June next. Raids, for the purpose of robbery and brutal outrage will be made in our own State, and we may expect them at any hour, but we hope and believe that all necessary arrangements have been made to meet and repel them; and with the co-operation of the Home Guards we hope that the authorities will be able at all times to keep Butler's forces in their own lines.

And while those whose duty it is to conduct and fight the war, should employ every energy to render the army efficient for the great conflict—possibly the final one—which is soon to come, those of our citizens who remain at home should be equally dilligent in preparing for the next crop. No nation can carry on a war long, if industrial pursuits at home are neglected. There should be no non-producers now—all who are not in the army should labor at home to subsist and provide for the wants of the army. Let every man do his duty and trust the consequences to the Great Arbiter of nations.

The manner in which the Yankee Congress is flooded with resolutions for peace is an evidence that the pressure on the members is great, and if the whole people of the North could be allowed to give free expression to their sentiments, we doubt not but they would consent to let us go in peace. They see that the war must prove destructive to all industrial pursuits and oppress the people with an immense debt, and they would gladly stop it, if Lincoln and Seward would let them.

McPherson, the beast who commands at Vicksburg, has banished a number of young ladies from that city on account of their loyalty to the Confederacy.

A drinking saloon in Richmond has inscribed over the door "Brandy Station."

The Wright Fund.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. R. H. Battle, jr., who, at the request of a lady friend of the distressed family of the late Dr. Wright, has been soliciting subscriptions for their benefit, has collected the sum of nineteen hundred and fifty dollars for this benevolent object. The amount contributed speaks well for the humanity of the good people of Raleigh.

Besides contributions from citizens of Raleigh, Mr. Battle, we are informed, has received the sums of $150, $30 and $20, respectively, from three former residents of Norfolk, $20 from a citizen of Camden, and $50 and $20, respectively, from two citizens of Orange. He is also pleased to acknowledge the receipt of $10 from a gentleman resident in Wilmington, who apologizes for not sending more for the reason that he is living on a small salary, his only source of income.

Mr. Battle, we learn, will remit the sum collected by him, to the lady in Warrenton, at whose instance he has been asking subscriptions, the latter part of the week, and he hopes the amount in his hands will receive additions in the meantime.

Municipal Election.

The election for City officers, yesterday, passed off quietly. We give the vote:

EASTERN WARD.

N. S. Harp,	113
J. J. Overby,	105
Dr. W. H. McKee,	92
D. L. Royster,	87
Alfred Upchurch,	74
R. B. Haywood,	45
A. N. Upchurch,	80
L. T. Clayton,	13

MIDDLE WARD.

A. L. Lougee,	42
W. R. Richardson,	40
S. Walter Scott,	40

WESTERN WARD.

A. Creech,	86
W. H. Tucker,	85
Parker Overby,	77
T. H. Briggs,	65
John Nichols,	48
A. T. Sawyer,	42
W. F. Askew,	21

Col. Harrison was elected Mayor without opposition. He received 338 votes. The new Board will be composed of the following gentlemen: Col. W. H. Harrison, Mayor; Eastern Ward, J. J. Overby, N. S. Harp and W. H. McKee; Middle Ward, W. R. Richardson, A. L. Lougee and S. W. Scott; Western Ward, W. H. Tucker, Parker Overby and A. Creech.

FOR CONSTABLE.

District No. 1.—David Lewis,	159
W. Upchurch,	87
District No. 2.—W. Sauls,	122
W. H. Ellen,	18

All Quiet Below.

We saw an intelligent officer last night, direct from Col. Whitford's headquarters, below Kinston, and notwithstanding all the sensation rumors that have reached here relative to the arrival of reinforcements along the coast, he assures us that the enemy have but a handful of troops garrisoning Newbern, Washington and Beaufort. Col. Whitford had advices from the latter place but a few days ago and there was only a small garrison there. His means of information are good and we doubt not he is well and correctly posted. Owing to the transportation facilities of the enemy, however, they can throw troops there with great rapidity, and our authorities cannot be too watchful.

We regret to learn that the steamer *Advance* was run on the beach, under the guns of Fort Caswell, in attempting to enter the Port of Wilmington. It is supposed that the crew are safe, and that the cargo will be saved, but the ship of course is lost. This is a severe loss to the State and much to be regretted, but it was one of the risks that had to be encountered, and murmurings and fault-findings will amount to nothing now; and we hope to hear none of it. The ship had already landed four cargoes, and the fifth, we fondly trust may be saved. Gov. Vance has secured an interest for the State in other ships and one of them landed a cargo a few days ago. In this, as in everything else, Gov. Vance has the good of the State and Confederacy at heart.

P. S. After the above was in type we were pleased to learn that Gov. Vance received another dispatch from Gen. Whiting stating that the *Advance* would most probably be lightened under the guns of Caswell and the ship saved, unless a storm should come on.

Congress has not yet perfected any plan for the reduction of the volume or the absorption of the currency, but every man should take a Confederate dollar as a dollar while the war lasts, or until Congress takes action on the matter. All persons who owe us,—old or new debts,—can pay in Confederate money and we will receipt their bills. Loyalty consists in acts and not in loud professions, and those who refuse to take Confederate money for what they have to sell have but little to boast of in the way of "soundness."

Those who are exempted from military service because they are producers should remember that they are not thus exempted to produce for themselves alone, but that they are expected to raise a surplus for the army. The army must be fed and those who are left at home to cultivate the soil must do it. An abundance may be made for both army and people if those who are left at home will work.

We learn that Hon. E. G. Reade has been appointed as the successor of Hon. George Davis, in the Confederate States Senate, and he has accepted and will take his seat in a few days. Mr. Reade is one of our purest and best men and Gov. Vance could not have tendered the appointment to any one who would have been more acceptable.

We call attention of farmers of the State to the advertisement of Maj. D. T. Carraway, who desires to buy molasses for the army. Large quantities of syrup have been made throughout the country and the price offered is very liberal. Let those who have any to spare communicate with Major Carraway at once.

Our army at Dalton is said to have been greatly improved since Gen. Johnston arrived and assumed command.

YANKEE ATROCITIES IN NORTH CAROLINA —THEIR OWN CONFESSIONS.

We publish below, from the New York *Daily News*, an account of General Wild's late raid through the counties of Currituck, Camden and Pasquotank, N. C. It will be found that our accounts of his infamous proceedings, bad as they were, were considerably underdrawn, and told but half of the truth.—We invite the attention of the reader to this account:

NORFOLK, Dec. 28, 1863.

To the Editor of the New York News:

The policy of General Naglee, during his brief military rule over the citizens of Norfolk and vicinity, was marked by so many courtesies and kind acts, that it was apparent to the most casual observer, had he remained to have controlled this department six months longer, four-fifths of our population would, under his mild, benificent sway, long since have earnestly arrayed themselves on the side of his government. The grateful results of the law of kindness were everywhere made manifest. Order sprang out of chaos. No man appealed to him in vain who had grievances to be redressed. Persons and property were held inviolate, except for pressing military purposes; and justice was administered with an even hand to the loyal and disloyal alike, according to their respective deserts. The most humble, without being kept waiting at the door by official menials, had a ready audience; and the machinery of government moved on, as by clock-work. Indeed, such was the ascendancy acquired over the people, that upon his removal many hot-headed secessionists declared they were rejoiced at the contemplated change, because he was fast insinuating himself into the good graces of our people; making them feel that the government, of which he was the honored representative, still cherished for her erring sons a feeling of parental kindness.

But Mr. Lincoln, or his advisers, grown drunk with power, spirited away this good man, to make room for another, and now what is our condition? I speak it in plain truth. I speak it as Union men from the beginning speak it. It is a Reign of Terror. General Wild seems to be independent of General Barnes, who, we believe, if he had the power, would deal kindly and gently with us, reports only to General Butler. He has visited the surrounding country with fire and sword, literally so, and far beyond the Federal lines devastated whole provinces; and threatens that this is only the beginning of that terrible vengeance which he purposes to call down upon the heads of defenceless women and children.

In the county of Pasquotank, N. C., forty miles from Norfolk, he hung Daniel Bright at his own house, because it was believed he was attached to an organized, commissioned guerrilla company. He seized more than one hundred thousand dollars' worth of personal property in the adjoining counties; stripped the farmers of every living thing, and brought it all away, leaving hundreds of inhabitants without a pound of meat or a peck of meal.

Many of these people, to my knowledge, were loyal, and had been so for months; suffering for this loyalty persecution from their own people. They had certificates of protection from the former commandants of this post, and no man questioned their good faith. When he took the property of Mr. Morrisetta, of Camden county, N. C., he interposed his certificate of loyalty; General Wild paused for a moment, took the property, however, promising to return it when he reached Norfolk. The old man followed him to this city, and again pressed to his attention his promise and the shield of a government manifesto, but in vain. The gentleman flatly told him this property belonged to his negroes, and his loyalty did not protect him. I saw the tear gush from the old man's eye as he turned away, muttering in the anguish of his broken heart, "I am a ruined man; my children are beggars."

Negroes were permitted to curse and abuse defenceless ladies, to strip them of their jewelry and clothing, and offer them indignities which would offend delicacy to repeat. A small Confederate force captured two of his negroes in a skirmish, and for this he outraged all the laws of civilized war. He arrested two ladies of high character, permitted a brutal negro soldiery to tie them hand and foot, (as I believe and am credibly informed,) and kept them in this condition for two days and nights; brought them to Norfolk and now keeps them confined in a close room. These he holds as hostages for the return of his negroes. He visited the farm of Mr. Gregory, an old man of seventy odd years of age, who, I feel certain, never took any part in this war, set fire to his dwelling and outhouses, of immense value, and burned them to the ground; stripped him of all his personal estate, and brought him a prisoner to Norfolk. The old man, bowed under the weight of many years, infirm in health, weeps in sorrow on his sad and melancholy fate, declaring, before God and man, he never had raised his hand in aid of this unholy war. He, also, is held as a hostage. I am ready to exclaim, with Madam Roland, Oh! Liberty, how many crimes have been committed in thy name.

You will ask me who is General Wild? I answer, God knows! Whence or where he came, or what his lineage, the future must disclose. His history is faintly written here in atrocities that make the blood run cold. Whatever else he purposes is not for me to say. You will inquire further, does General Butler give his countenance to these acts of inhumanity? I answer, in all candor, I believe not. I saw a letter from General Butler directing General Wild to make no arrests without specific charges; the prisoners to be sent immediately to General Getty for investigation; to seize no property unless under military necessity. Notwithstanding, however, these express orders, the property has not been returned—the prisoners are still in jail. The truth is, each superior officer, including the Provost Marshal, seems to be independent in his sphere of action; and each, General Barnes excepted, assumes to play the petty tyrant, and lords it, unchecked, on a defenceless people.

Our only hope, now, is in Governor Pierpont. He has been sent for to stay the hand of rapine and violence. Can he do it? We shall see. In the meantime, unless I am crushed beneath the despot's tread, you shall hear from your correspondent again.

LATEST FROM KNOXVILLE.

From parties who have reached this city from Knoxville, and who left there since the first of January, we obtain some interesting particulars of affairs in that unfortunate section. The condition of the city is represented as gloomy in the extreme. The streets are not only disgustingly filty, but are literally alive with the vermin shaken from the persons of the beastly invaders. All the fencing and many of the shade trees have been destroyed by the Yankee soldiery for fuel. The citizens are suffering for food. The scanty supplies brought in by the neighboring country people being insufficient, many families are dependent for subsistence on miserable rations doled out to them by the Yankee military authorities. These latter obtain their supplies from Chattanooga via Kingston.

The Yankees have five small steamers running on the Tennessee river, and say they have four more building in Nashville for the same service. Four of these boats convey supplies to Kingston (at the junction of the Holston and Tennessee); from thence one of them plies to Loudon, but can go no farther at present, owing to the shells which Gen. Vaughn sunk in the channel of the river, and which they dare not attempt to drag out for fear of exploding them. The river at this point is further obstructed by the wrecks of the engines and cars which were run into it when last evacuated by our forces. They have the railroad in operation, however, between Loudon and Knoxville, and are running two passenger trains, which are their chief means of transportation for supplies.

There are four army corps at Knoxville and vicinity, nominally under the command of Foster, who pleads ill-health for not reporting for duty. Grant, in person, visited Knoxville about the last of December, and then went to the front near Blain's Cross Roads, to direct the movements in opposition to Gen. Longstreet.

The authorities at Knoxville have thus far refused to permit Southern men, or the families of *rebels*, to pass through their lines South but have readily granted permission and encouraged them to go North. As their policy is to devastate the country, so as to render it untenable by our forces, they thus allow Southern men no alternative between starvation and emigration to the North. When our informant left they were preparing a list of such families as would be unable to contribute either able-bodied men or other aid and comfort to the Southern army, and these they intend to drive within our lines, in furtherance of their humane scheme of "starving out the rebellion."

Forage is so difficult to procure that their starved horses and mules are daily dropping dead in the streets. Many of these wretched animals have been given to the stolen negroes who throng the city, who take them to the country, and beg or steal forage for them, and after sufficiently recruiting their strength, earn a precarious subsistence by hauling in wood and such provisions as they can obtain, to the famishing citizens.

The infamous Brownlow had returned and was making preparations for the re-issue of his scurrilous journal; but is less rampant than upon *his* first advent, having lost caste both with the Yankee soldiery and his tory neighbors.

Our informants report but few Yankee trops on this side of the Tennessee river—about two thousand only in all, scattered from Loudon and Kingston to Cleveland—and these are sleeping nightly on their arms in perpetual terror of a raid by John Morgan, of whose safe arrival in the Confederacy they have learned. We trust their worst apprehensions may be realized either from Morgan or some other gallant chieftain. It is very certain that their present condition affords an excellent opportunity to any dashing cavalry force.

The Yankees in Knoxville declare that the force which repulsed Wheeler at Cleveland, and so frightened his men that they ran over each other in their efforts to escape, and which was reported to be ten or fifteen thousand strong, consisted only of some eighteen hundred half armed convalescents from the wounded at Missionary Ridge, who were on their way to Knoxville, and have since safely reached there. This, of course, is but a Yankee slander, invented to bolster up the courage of their own cowardly troops.

The damage done by their incendiarism while they were besieged in Knoxville, is estimated at two millions dollars. About 150 houses, comprising the whole of the city north of the railroad, were burnt. Both the depots, and the machine shop of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, are uninjured. Only two houses were destroyed on the south side of the railroad.

The enemy's programme for the future, as far as our informants could learn it, is to avoid fighting as much as possible, in order to have leisure to perfect their communications with their bases of supplies, and with the opening of the spring campaign, to hurl two immense columns, one from Chattanooga into Georgia, and one from East Tennessee into Virginia on Richmond. It is to be hoped our Government will be prepared for them in both directions.—*Atlanta Register.*

THE PRESIDENT, THE CONGRESS, THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESS.

Some men imagine that the immunity from conscription which exists in favor of the Press, among other public institutions, imposes certain obligations upon its beneficiaries, whereby they should regulate their rule and practice.

We frequently hear it said, by way of taunt, that such and such a Press was not exempted from military duty for so-and-so; to impeach the members of Congress, for example; to differ from the conclusions of the President; or to do any conscientious matter of thought, deed and utterance; as though the Press—which should be undefiled—were thus bought out, body and soul, by either the Executive or Legislative branch of the government.

Our code of conduct includes nothing of the sort. We, the public press of the Confederate States—the agents of popular opinion, whereby we live, move and have our being—are the whips in the hands of the people, who *own* the President, who *own* the Congress, who are the masters of the country. To break down the press by any law whatsoever is to break down the people.

The press claims nothing for itself personally. It speaks as an institution. It demands for itself no more than it demands for other necessary institutions. It demands freedom for the people, and, therefore, freedom for the press.

When the war began there was no division of sentiment, for the South was a unit. As it has progressed, there is still less division of sentiment. But the issues of events obviously beget divisions of opinion upon great questions of war, finance and public economy; and upon these divisions the wise, the good, the patriotic must speak with independent candor, if we may expect national health.

It is not a very creditable commentary upon a certain class of politicians, who found the press so useful when the people were united in all things, that they desired to suppress its free utterance when it would not acquiesce in all their hair-brained schemes.

When we hear a man talk of the duty of the press, we listen with respect to the most common-place suggestions; but when we hear one *threaten its freedom*, we feel the most intense disgust for the knave or dolt who cannot discriminate between a great institution and the mere individuals who are so many mechanics, and only move the cogs and wheels of popular thought.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW SONGS.

"CALL ME NOT BACK FROM THE ECHOLESS Shore," or answer to "Rock Me to Sleep," by the author and composer of "When this Cruel War is Over." Price $1 50.

"'Tis the March of the Southern Men," from a Scotch melody. Price $1 50.

"No One to Love," by W. B. Harvey. Price $1 50.

One half off to the trade.

GEO. DUNN & CO., Publishers, Richmond, Va.

Jan 19-6t

THE NEW BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ARE REQUESTED TO MEET AT THE MAYOR'S Office this (Tuesday) evening at 7 o'clock.

WM. H. HARRISON, Mayor.

Jan 19-1t

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT PROGRESS OFFICE.

Jan 19-3t

JUST PUBLISHED. A COMPLETE GRAMMAR OF THE FRENCH LANguage, (144 pp., 18 mo.,) may be had at all Bookstores.

Price $3. One-third off to the trade.

GEORGE DUNN & CO., Richmond, Va.

Jan 18-6t.

— Bank of Lexington, LEXINGTON, Dec. 31, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE CAPital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after 11th Jan., 1864.

Jan 16-1w C. F. LOWE, Cashier.